

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1921.

Personal News, Facts, Fancies, and Brief Happenings Abroad as Told by the Cables

LONDON, SMOKELESS, AT LAST BATHES IN SPRING SUNSHINE

Miners' Strike Brings to Metropolis Unexpected Blessings.

HAS TONICLIKE EFFECT

Widespread Agitation Grows for Restrictions of Future Use of Coal.

A bright day has dawned in London out of the darkness of the coal strike. For three weeks 7,000,000 persons have been astonished by the remarkable improvement in the air they breathe. For the first time in their memory this is practically a smokeless city, and meteorological experts can give no other reason for this than the enforced cutting down in the use of coal. It is an absolute fact—suspected for some time, but now fully realized and appreciated—that London can see, breathe, smell, touch and taste the benefits of the miners' strike.

The great gray curtain that has always been so much associated with London as is the Thames has disappeared and the city is bathed in warm sunshine, and is seeing the blue sky. There has never been such a thorough spring cleaning in the memory of living man. The atmosphere is clearer, the people are happier and it is new again that the city is so different from the old. Observers readily say that it is reasonable to believe that the coal miners' strike is responsible for all this.

Tests Show Improvement.

Dr. John Owens, superintendent of the Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution to the Meteorological Office, said there had been a gradual improvement in conditions since the strike. He pointed out that the reduction in the amount of coal consumed here had had a remarkable effect and urged the public to take steps to make the atmospheric purity more or less permanent. For years he has been experimenting by filtering air through paper discs, and the density of one period compared with another was easily ascertained. In the last day of March, the day before the beginning of the strike, his discs showed a deplorably dirty state of the atmosphere. Three weeks later, however, the discs were as clean as the last day of April, when it was almost clear. Since then the discs have continued to improve, and now Dr. Owens is forced to use more delicate discs in order to get fine results.

London air is always dirtiest in winter, when household fires are principally to blame. The last months in the year being the famous "fog" season, but since the miners' strike became serious the public have been unable to burn coal in their homes. Dr. Owens said the London fog is caused by the hundreds of thousands of chimneys which send forth smoke at such a rate that between 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning more than 200 tons of soot have been sent over the city, where it hangs like a black cloud, causing the fog. He denied that the chimneys of industrial plants were mostly responsible for this.

Has Toniclike Effect.

"Now we have reached a purity of air greater than any yet attained in London in modern conditions of life," he said. "This is a tonic effect, not only on the body, but it has a toniclike effect on the people."

He urged the adoption generally of smokeless fuel, and called the fog depressing because of the suspended impurities.

The decreased use of coal, made necessary by the strike of the miners, is inspiring a new interest in the use of a change in fuel. The sunshine is so enjoyed here that the use of gas and electricity and, above all, oil, is being advocated. Instead of coal, the use of oil is being advocated as a boom for the oil industry, but it promises to brighten the days of London.

U. S. GRAVES IN FRANCE ARE NOT DESACRATED

American Traveller Finds Tals Are Baseless.

Charges of the desecration of the graves of American soldiers in France by the graves registration service employees, published in American newspapers recently, are devoid of foundation, says former Gov. White, who has just returned from a tour of the battlefields.

"The work is being done with the utmost care and due reverence," Mr. White said, "and I did not find any evidence of desecration or disrespect. I was particularly pleased with the orderly and well kept appearance of the cemeteries, especially in Belleau, which frequently has been criticized in the United States."

ALL MEET IN MIDAIR AFTER GOLFERS DRIVE

Unusual Happening During Game on English Course.

Fancy a collision between a golf ball and a bird? It happened on the 18th hole of the 10th course where they met in midair. Thurston Harris drove from the eighth just as J. F. Medina drove from the ninth and the two balls met head on in flight. The thing was so unique to experts that they are seeking a fanciful name to fit this new twist. Some aviation term is favored.

BRITISH TERRITORIALS BALK AT RIDING HOBBY-HORSES

War Office Offers to Supply Them at \$55 Each, but Recommendation Is Waived When It Is Learned Live Horses Cost No More.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, May 28.

The War Office to the contrary notwithstanding, the East Riding Territorial Association is not going to teach English militia, artillerymen how to ride by using hobby-horses. During the course of a meeting to-day information was received from the War Office that hobby-horses for training the artillerymen could be supplied at 155 each—luxurious hobby-horse.

The commanding officer of the Royal Artillery, Northern Division, wrote that dummy horses had passed beyond the stage of ridicule and were now of the greatest use. He said that territorial artillerymen had been so weak in horsemanship that they spent all of their time hanging on to their mounts instead of attending to their other duties. But when one shrewd Yorkshireman remarked that one could buy a live horse for 455 the War Office recommendations went by the board.

VIENNA WILL HOLD FAIR LIKE LEIPZIG

Special Stress to Be Laid on Luxury Trade and Applied Arts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Vienna, May 28.—In the week from September 11 to 17 a fair after the model of the Leipzig fair will be held here, the first of its kind as far as this city is concerned. It is intended to make a regular feature of it, and it is to take place twice every year, in spring and in autumn, not as a rival to the already existing fairs in Leipzig and Frankfurt, but in close cooperation with these two institutions. The three fairs will take place one after the other with short intervals. Frankfurt will open the round on August 28. An agreement with Frankfurt has already been reached and negotiations with Leipzig are in progress. Like the two sister fairs in Germany, the Viennese fair will embrace all branches of production. Special stress will be laid on the luxury trade and on applied arts, in which Vienna is particularly strong.

An interesting novelty will be the theatre and music section, which will be a change from the usual fare of separate from the rest. It will arrange model performances and exhibitions of all kinds for the commercial and the technical achievements of Vienna. An interesting novelty will be the theatre and music section, which will be a change from the usual fare of separate from the rest. It will arrange model performances and exhibitions of all kinds for the commercial and the technical achievements of Vienna.

Orchestra directors, for instance, will be given a chance to fill vacant seats in their orchestras and to purchase instruments, and directors of theatres will find everything connected with the technical outfit of the stage.

There will be all sorts of festivals to make the show more attractive to the visitors, not only in Vienna itself, but also in the famous imperial castles in the immediate neighborhood. Everything will be done to offer travelling and customs facilities. The Austrian railway traffic is to be extended in time to almost pre-war capacity. For the accommodation of the 100,000 visitors expected the hotels and private houses will be mobilized.

For foreigners Vienna offers all its charms and attractions before. For money everything can be had again, perhaps with the one exception of fresh milk. A person with sound money can get almost anything he wants for prices which are still comparatively cheap, although rising. And the population is quiet and amiable toward foreigners. It is necessary to remember as one of the means by which the Austrian capital can be kept alive.

RUSSIAN DIVORCE SUITS IN FRANCE ARE HELD UP

Bolshevik Regime Presents Stumbling Block.

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New York Herald Bureau, London, May 28.

The French courts are up against a legal problem the solution of which is being awaited with much interest, in connection with scores of Russian couples who have been trying to obtain divorces since the armistice. Under the French law, in so far as discontinued Russian husbands and wives are concerned, the divorce must be based on certain certificates from Russian courts approving a divorce decision before it can be legalized here. Since the French Government refuses, however, to recognize the Levine-Trotzky regime in Russia, it is seeking a precedent whereby it can overlook this phase of the procedure.

Some of the best known families of Russia, since they escaped from the Bolsheviks and came to Paris, have found life here gay and they expected, in connection with scores of Russian couples, published in American newspapers recently, are devoid of foundation, says former Gov. White, who has just returned from a tour of the battlefields.

"The work is being done with the utmost care and due reverence," Mr. White said, "and I did not find any evidence of desecration or disrespect. I was particularly pleased with the orderly and well kept appearance of the cemeteries, especially in Belleau, which frequently has been criticized in the United States."

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U. S. GETS FARMERS; FRANCE IS ALARMED

Hundreds Emigrate to Canada Also, Although Brittany Needs Soil Tillers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 28.

With thousands of acres of the finest Brittany farm land offering splendid opportunities for development, northwest France for the first time in history is sending hundreds of emigrants to the United States and to Canada, due to the publicity which has been given to the wheat lands of the western ranges. In one commune ninety passports were granted in less than a month, these being about equally divided between prospective American and Canadian farmers.

The attention of the French Government has been called to the situation, which is considered decidedly alarming, with the result that a special agent was sent into Brittany to negotiate with farm laborers.

Plans are under way to establish a farmers' loan bank in the rural areas which will enable young farmers to buy their own farms and to develop them. The bank is to be organized by the biggest farmers in France who have agreed to aid with funds, as they realize that if the emigration westward continues, their own farms will suffer from lack of man power.

Even on a rental basis, it is being pointed out, a French farm of 100 acres can be worked for five years at less cost than it takes to purchase steamship and railroad tickets to the western wheat fields.

CAN'T USE BATHING HOUSES TO LIVE IN

Paris Family Ousted by Court From Shack on Coast.

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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 28.

The last hope of defending the high cost of living was dashed to the ground by the decision of the Paris Court of Appeal that bathing shacks on the Calvados coast could not be used for residential purposes and renters will not be allowed to cook meals in them.

The case has been pending since last autumn, when a Paris family, finding their house rent too high, obtained a small hut with bathing privileges, but they immediately installed in the hut two small cots, a steam trunk and a portable cooking apparatus.

The owner protested that it was understood the rent covered the use of the shack for only a few hours daily, but the bench squatters spent the winter in the shack, and for penalties for wrongful absence the Court of Cassation intervenes they will return to Paris and, like others, will pay rent ten times as high as in 1914.

COURT'S RULING SOARS WATER ABOVE WHISKEY

Abstraction From Canal Costs British Firm \$5,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, May 28.

The high price of whiskey cannot be compared to the high price of water under the ruling of Mr. Justice Darling. The Regents Canal Dock Company brought an action against the Globe-Wernicke Company, furniture manufacturers, for penalties for wrongful abstraction of water from Regents Canal, asserting that a hole was drilled into a side of the canal and water taken therefrom at the rate of eight gallons a day.

The defendant company said the water leaked through, but the court awarded damages to the amount of \$5,000.

WOMAN LAWYER'S GARB IS WORRYING LONDON

First One Admitted to British Bar May Wear Wig.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, May 28.

Old time benches of the Temple are scratching their wigs to determine what garb is to be worn by Miss Olive Chapman, the first English woman to pass the bar examination. It will be eight months before she will be able to practice, but judging by the divergence of opinion it probably will need that much time to decide whether she will have to appear in court in a wig and gown.

It is realized that this is a delicate judicial feminine point which must be decided, because there are fifty women preparing for examination for the bar and nearly a score of them are well along.

HUSBANDS JACKING, MARRIAGE MARKET REVIVED IN FRANCE

Would-be Wives Line Up, Armed With Parasols for Defence or Offence.

KISSING UNDER GUARDS

Accepted Swains Retire, Those Rejected Receive Blow With Sunshade.

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With a superabundance of comely marriageable women unable to find husbands, the ancient marriage market idea is being revived in some parts of France, particularly in western departments, such as Poitou and Vendee. There tourists are witnessing some extraordinary sights, as scores of would-be wives line up in the central market place, each armed with a huge colored parasol. Kissing is as common as smiles, the whole day being given over to osculating youngsters, abandoning all else to press lips, but always under the watchful eye of the men who are willing to become husbands.

Frequently during the market a willing swain is accepted, the usual sign being that the couple turn their backs on the rest of the crowd and continue the kissing behind a sheltering parasol.

But often the market fails to bring immediate results and the applicant is rejected by receiving a hearty blow on the shoulders with the parasol.

Officials insist that the practice should be extended to all parts of France, pointing out that in districts where vines are chosen like vegetables there are more happy marriages, fewer divorces and fewer illegitimate children than in any other departments.

In Paris the movement has taken another form. New matrimonial bureaus are springing up, all of them being designed to lure spare francs from the working class of girls, but apparently operating in good faith, and well equipped with long lists of the names of at least 100,000 French husbands.

The usual fee is 200 francs, paid in advance, with the promise of another as soon as the spouse's confidence is obtained sufficiently to enable the wife to "touch" him for a loan on the pledge of wifely obedience.

Obstacles to Big Enterprise.

This dearth of good film actresses is the main obstacle to schemes such as that of the great film city founded by Navarre and built on the Los Angeles plan which has sprung up at Nice during the last few months. Navarre, who aspires to be the Griffith of the Riviera, has several studios completed, with thousands of workmen building more. But his single asset attribute is the women stars.

Miss Violet Hopson, famous British movie actress, says that it is an unfortunate fact that very few girls in this country succeed in becoming screen stars, while on the other side of the Atlantic such stars appear to shoot up in bewildering rapid succession. Miss Hopson has been working with Walter West Broadway, producer, trying to discover a reason for this.

After much encouragement which they gave to many English beauties they admit that the result is distinctly disappointing.

"We have found that the girls, who are only too anxious to walk on in the early stages," she said, "become lazy, unpunctual and unwilling to work long hours that might be to their convenience. My own impression is that these girls generally are inspired by sheer vanity. They appear to be highly indignant if offered character parts in which they do not screen as beauties, while a very few, if fancy, are willing to undergo the hard drudgery that is really necessary for them to learn the business."

No Easy Road.

"I know from experience that there is no easy road to success in film acting. I am afraid the American girl who sets out with the ambition to arrive at the top as a film star is inclined to be somewhat more thorough in her methods than the English girl. She is more apt to realize the necessity of studying human nature everywhere—in the train, the tube, the race course, the football field, the street and the restaurant. She watches manners and memorizes types. The girl who wants to succeed must study literature, too. The heroines of the great tragedies and romances of ancient and modern times should be familiar to her. She must study history, particularly social history, so that she may know how people behaved and ate and drank and how they dressed in the days of long ago."

"The study of poetry too will stimulate her imagination and will help her in portraying scenes. A girl requires a strong personality. So many English girls are inclined to think that the pose of a pretty face will raise them out of the crowd that must be satisfied with small parts. They will not realize that in acting for the screen they do not have the aid of speech to portray emotions and that they must actually live and feel the parts."

A prominent English producer who has given up in despair as to what all applicants want to be Mary Pickford over night. "These girls," he said, "are inspired by seeing 'Little Mary' films, and with the natural beauty and coquetry they think they possess, and probably do, they expect to achieve wonders, but they do not realize as I do that Mary Pickford spent years in the hardest possible work and the most careful study of human nature, not that besides being pretty she is astonishingly intellectual, possessing faculties of insight which surprise her own managers."

"Until our girls develop in a like manner they will fail, despite their pretty faces, and our public still will be clamoring for American films."

FILM PRODUCERS FIND BRAINS ARE NEED OF MOVIES

Plenty of Pretty Girls in England, but They Lack Personality.

FAIL AT HARD TRAINING

Want to Be Mary Pickfords Over Night, So Public Favors Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, May 28.

Never have there been so many pretty women; never had pretty women less intelligence. That is the verdict of film producers in this country and France who have been searching for months for stars who will outshine the popular Americans in the screen world.

The motion pictures that get over here feature Americans—Mary Pickford, Pearl White, Norma Talmadge, Clara Kimball Young and the others. Their very names posted outside will crowd houses in all parts of the British Isles, and this has led to a campaign to find English girls who are just as pretty so that they may usurp this popularity.

But if ever fair faces and dancing eyes failed to register they failed here, according to the producers' decision. Men who want to make money in the movies have discovered that a pretty face is not enough—that brains are necessary. Hundreds of beautiful girls have been found, but they have failed miserably before the camera.

According to Rene Navarre, famous French actor and film producer, who despised of finding the right actresses in France and came here to try his luck and was also unsuccessful, the only remedy is for the producers to combine and start an academy for film acting, in which prospective candidates can be put through a few years of hard training.

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D'ANNUNZIO IN VENICE BUSY WRITING PASSIONATE POEMS

Lives in Seclusion With Newest Wife and a Few Faithful Arditi to Whom He Recites His Verses Chateau Centre of Attraction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 28.

Gabriele D'Annunzio has decided to abandon politics forever and will spend the remainder of his life in writing passionate poems, which will be promptly translated into French and Spanish by his lovely newest wife, whom he married after a Flume court at his dictation had pronounced an earlier decree invalid.

Recent visitors to Venice had the opportunity of watching the poet working in his garden, but all appeals for interviews or invitations to social affairs met with stern refusal, even delegations of erstwhile Flume compatriots being forced to return home without being able to pledge undying fidelity to the father of their country.

D'Annunzio's chateau, nevertheless, is the centre of great attraction, as neighbors are suggesting that park with the poet's war horses running loose and doves cooing while he devises new strophes is nothing but a blind, and that some day D'Annunzio's temperament will break loose and cause another conflict.

Like Napoleon at St. Helena, D'Annunzio has taken a few faithful arditi to his new home, but even they are allowed only to watch the hero from afar. In return for food and lodging in small pavilions in the park they form the first night audiences whenever the poet and his wife stage in recital of new verses, though if the comment is too caustic it is always enigmatical.

U. S. LOSES CHANCE TO BUY EMBASSY

Option on Austro-Hungarian Quarters in Berlin Has Expired.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, May 28.

Now that the American Government has decided to purchase its own embassies and consulates, the Berlin option is on the alert to find a suitable permanent home in Berlin.

The best prospect, however, has been lost. That is the former Imperial Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Unter den Linden, which might have been bought a few months ago for 5,000,000 marks and which was the most spacious and attractive embassy in Berlin. The option expired while Congress was investigating, and the building with its handsome garden and commodious office rooms and residence was sold for 7,500,000 marks.

It is known that the former Emperor intends to remain quiet at least during July. Officials who volunteered to accompany him into Italy or Spain, though the details have not yet been settled, Charles' closest friends merely shrug their shoulders when the projected coup d'etat is mentioned. It is impossible to prevent wholesale dissemination in the press of the details of the emperor's plans. Charles' inspiration for his last attempt to regain the crown was through the arrival of another member of his interesting family.

To strengthen this theory of his reborn desire to return to the throne court goings are spreading the rumor that the former Empress Zita, since her husband's return to Serbia, is again expected to visit from the stork, and unless the Hungarian people can be induced to give financial as well as patriotic support the royal family promises to become a permanent exile.

PARIS BURGLARS MAKE BIG HAUL NEAR POLICE

Seven Pounds of Platinum Stolen From City.

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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 28.

Paris is quite excited over the burglars and their unprecedented boldness when under the nose of a hundred police officials at the prefecture of police itself, with policemen walking up and down the corridors saluting their homegoing superiors, intruders stole from the municipal laboratories on the ground floor more than seven pounds of platinum valued at about 120,000 francs.

The loot comprised 110 pieces of various shapes held in reserve for chemical research purposes. This is the third platinum robbery in the last few months, the first being the cutting of the lightning rods on Notre Dame Cathedral at midnight to obtain the precious ball of platinum concealed at the base of each rod.

The latest robbery is believed to be the work of the same gang acting under the direction of unscrupulous dealers who are able to dispose of the loot where France's platinum supply is sold monthly.

OLD CUSTOMS GREET WALES IN SCILLY VISIT

Met on Islands by Farmer on White Horse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, May 28.

From the rocks of England's most southern ramparts, from the Scilly Islands, one of the most ancient possessions of his Dukedom of Cornwall, the Prince of Wales returned to-night. Fine weather enabled the Prince to visit nearly all of the numerous islands that William the Conqueror annexed to the then Earldom of Cornwall, which he bestowed on his brother Robert. The Prince witnessed some of the strangest historical customs, rivaling even his experiences in the Puli Islands when he toured the empire. Launceston, the capital of the Duchy, revived at the castle gate the old manorial court. The Prince then received the rents from his tenants, many giving goods instead of cash. The latter included a pound of pepper, gilded spurs, a goatskin mantle, a salmon spear, a fagot of wood and a pair of hounds. When the Prince arrived on the islands the total population of 2,000 men, women and children turned out led by a burly farmer on a white horse. The Prince went with the children picking flowers, and played as if he were one of them.

FRENCH SALES TAX HAS A DISASTROUS BUSINESS EFFECT

Disappointing in Its Results and Repeal Considered Almost Certain.